

A

2.

C O L L E C T I O N

O F E A S Y

ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS,

S E L E C T E D F R O M

D I F F E R E N T A U T H O R S,

F O R T H E U S E O F

Such of the Compiler's FEMALE PUPILS as are acquainted
with the Four Principal Rules.

B Y W I L L I A M B U T L E R.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the A U T H O R,

By F R Y S and C O U C H M A N, *Worship-Street, Upper-Moorfields.*

M D C C L X X X V I.

COLLECTION
OF
ARITHMETICAL QUESTIONS

SELECTED FROM
DIFFERENT AUTHORITIES



R E D U C T I O N

IS the Method of bringing Numbers from one Name or Denomination to another, so as still to retain the same Value; and is performed by Multiplication and Division: by the former great Names are brought in less, and by the latter, less are brought into greater.

E X A M P L E S.

In £12, how many Farthings?

Ans. 11,520.

In £1,827, how many Pence?

Ans. 438,480.

In

ARITHMETICAL

In 4,154*s*. how many Farthings?

Ans. 199,392.

In 35 Guineas, how many Farthings?

Ans. 35,280.

In £7 and a Crown, how many Pence?

Ans. 1,740.

In £7, 5*s*. 3*d*. $\frac{1}{4}$, how many Farthings?

Ans. 6,973.

In 15 Crowns, how many Shillings and Sixpences? *Ans.* 75*s*. 150 Sixpences.

In £25, 14*s*. 1*d*. how many Shillings and Pence? *Ans.* 514*s*. 6,169*d*.

In 6,897 Crowns, how many Groats?

Ans. 103,455.

In 1,020 Moidores, how many Farthings?

Ans. 1,321,920.

In £231, 16*s*. how many Ducats, at 4*s*. 9*d*. each? *Ans.* 976.

In 11,520 Farthings, how many Pence, Shillings, and Pounds? *A.* 2,880*d*. 240*s*. £12.

In 17,280 Farthings, how many Pence,
Shillings,

QUESTIONS.

Shillings, and Pounds? *A.* 4,320*d.* 360*s.*
£18.

In 21,168 Farthings, how many Guineas?
Ans. 21.

In 130 Shillings, how many Crowns and
Pence? *Ans.* 26 Crowns, 1,560*d.*

In £63, how many Crowns, Shillings,
and Guineas? *Ans.* 252 Crowns, 1,260
Shillings, 60 Guineas.

TROY WEIGHT.

24 Grains make 1 Pennyweight.

20 Pennyweights ——— 1 Ounce.

12 Ounces ——— 1 Pound.

℔ denote Pounds, Oz. Ounces, Dwts. Penny-
weights, and Gr. Grains.

EXAMPLES.

A R I T H M E T I C A L

E X A M P L E S.

In 27 Oz. of Gold, how many Grains?

Ans. 12,960.

In 12,960 Gr. how many Ounces? *Ans.* 27.

In 3 lb 10 Oz. 7 Dwts. 5 Gr. how many Grains? *Ans.* 22,253.

In 1,987,200 Gr. how many Pounds?

Ans. 345 lb.

In 31 lb. 10 Oz. 18 Dwts. 20 Gr. of Silver, how many Ingots, each weighing 7 lb. 11 Oz.

14 Dwts. 17 Gr.? *Ans.* 4.

In 50 Oz. 8 Dwts. of Silver, how many Spoons of 2 Oz. 16 Dwts. each? *Ans.* 18.

A V O I R D U P O I S W E I G H T.

16 Drams	make	1 Ounce,
16 Ounces	—	1 Pound,
28 Pounds	—	1 Quarter,
4 Quarters	—	1 Hund. weight,
20 Hund. weight	—	1 Ton.

Tons. Cwts. Qrs. lb Oz. Dr.

E X A M P L E S.

Q U E S T I O N S.

E X A M P L E S.

In 14,769 Ounces, how many Cwt.?

Ans. 8 Cwt. 0 Qr. 27 lb 1 Oz.

In 8 Cwt. 0 Qr. 27 lb. 1 Oz. how many Ounces? *Ans.* 14,769.

In 27 Cwt. of Raisins, how many Parcels of 18 lb each? *Ans.* 168.

In 83 lb 12 Oz. 4 Dr. how many Drams? *Ans.* 21,444.

In 21,444 Drams, how many Pounds? *Ans.* 83 lb 12 Oz. 4 Dr.

In 34 Tons, 17 Cwt. 1 Qr. 19 lb, how many Pounds? *Ans.* 78,111.

A P O T H E C A R I E S W E I G H T.

20 Grains make 1 Scruple,

3 Scruples — 1 Dram,

8 Drams — 1 Ounce,

12 Ounces — 1 Pound.

lb ̄3 3 ̄3 Gr.

E X A M P L E S.

A R I T H M E T I C A L E X A M P L E S.

In 27 lb 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 \div 2 Gr. how many Grains? *Ans.* 159,022.

In 159,022 Grains, how many Pounds, Ounces, Drams, Scruples, and Grains?

Ans. 27 lb 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ 1 \div 2 Gr.

C L O T H M E A S U R E.

4 Nails	make	1 Quarter,
3 Quarters	—	1 Ell Flemish,
4 Quarters	—	1 Yard,
5 Quarters	—	1 Ell English,
6 Quarters	—	1 Ell French.

E. Fr. E. Eng. Yd. E. Fl. Qr. N.

E X A M P L E S.

In 27 Yards, how many Nails? *Ans.* 432.

In 75 Ells English, how many Yards?

Ans. 93 Yds. 3 Qrs.

In

Q U E S T I O N S.

In 24 Pieces, each 32 Flemish Ells, how many English Ells? *Ans.* 460 Ells, 4 Qrs.

In 27 Pieces, each 27 English Ells, how many Yards? *Ans.* 911 Yds. 1 Qr.

In 27,851 Yards, how many English Ells? *Ans.* 22,280 Eng. Ells, 4 Qrs.

L O N G M E A S U R E.

3 Barley-Corns	make	1 Inch,
12 Inches	—	1 Foot,
3 Feet	—	1 Yard,
6 Feet	—	1 Fathom
$5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards	—	1 Pole,
40 Poles	—	1 Furlong,
8 Furlongs	—	1 Mile,
3 Miles	—	1 League,
$69\frac{1}{2}$ Miles	—	1 Degree.

B E X A M P L E S.

ARITHMETICAL EXAMPLES.

In 57 Miles, how many Furlongs and Poles? *Ans.* 456 Furl. 18,240 Poles.

In 7 Miles, how many Feet, Inches, and Barley-Corns? *Ans.* 36,960 Feet, 443,520 Inches, 1,330,560 Barley-Corns.

In 72 Leagues, how many Yards? *Ans.* 380,160.

In 1 Mile, how many Yards? *Ans.* 1,760.

How many Times does a Wheel of Seven Feet in Circumference turn round in going a Mile? *Ans.* $754\frac{2}{7}$.

The Equatorial Circumference of the Earth being 360 Degrees, how many Barley-Corns will encompass it?

Ans. 4,755,801,600 Barley-Corns.

LAND MEASURE.

40 Rods, Poles, or Perches, make 1 Rood.

4 Roods—1 Acre.

EXAMPLES.

QUESTIONS.

EXAMPLES.

In 27 Acres, how many Perches?

Ans. 4,320.

In 16,000 Acres, how many Shares of 80 Acres each? *Ans.* 200.

WINE MEASURE.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart,
4 Quarts	—	1 Gallon,
42 Gallons	—	1 Tierce,
63 Gallons	—	1 Hogshhead,
84 Gallons	—	1 Puncheon,
2 Hogshheads	—	1 Pipe or Butt,
2 Pipes	—	1 Tun.

EXAMPLES.

In 5 Tuns of Wine, how many Gallons?

Ans. 1,260.

In

A R I T H M E T I C A L

In 10,080 Pints, how many Tuns?

Ans. 5 Tuns.

In 45 Hogsheads of Wine, how many Quarts? *Ans.* 11,340 Quarts.

In 60 Tierces, how many Gallons and Pints? *Ans.* 2,520 Gallons, 20,160 Pints.

A L E A N D B E E R M E A S U R E .

2 Pints	make	1 Quart,
4 Quarts	—	1 Gallon,
8 Gallons	—	1 Firkin of Ale,
9 Gallons	—	1 Firkin of Beer,
2 Firkins	—	1 Kilderkin,
2 Kilderkins	—	1 Barrel,
3 Kilderkins, } or 54 Gallons }	—	1 Hogshead,
3 Barrels, or } 2 Hogsheads }	—	1 Butt.

E X A M P L E S .

Q U E S T I O N S.

E X A M P L E S.

In 34 Barrels of Beer, how many Gallons? *Ans.* 1,224.

In 10 Barrels of Ale, how many Gallons and Quarts? *Ans.* 320 Gall. 1,280 Quarts.

In 67 Butts of Porter, how many Gallons? *Ans.* 7,236.

In 72 Hogheads of Beer, how many Barrels? *Ans.* 108.

D R Y M E A S U R E.

2 Pints	make	1 Quart,
2 Quarts	—	1 Pottle,
2 Pottles	—	1 Gallon,
2 Gallons	—	1 Peck,
4 Pecks	—	1 Bushel,
8 Bushels	—	1 Quarter,
5 Quarters	—	1 Wey or Load,
4 Bushels	—	1 Coomb,
10 Coombs	—	1 Wey,
2 Weys	—	1 Last.

In London 36 Bushels make a Chaldron.

E X A M P L E S.

A R I T H M E T I C A L E X A M P L E S.

In 120 Quarters of Wheat, how many Quarts? *Ans.* 30,720.

In 30,720 Quarts, how many Gallons, Pecks, Bushels, and Quarters?

Ans. 7680 Gallons, 3840 Pecks, 960 Bushels, 120 Quarters.

In 40 Chaldrons of Coals, how many Bushels and Pecks? *Ans.* 1,440 Bushels, 5,760 Pecks.

In 72 Lasts of Corn, how many Pecks? *Ans.* 23,040 Pecks.

T I M E.

60 Seconds	make	1 Minute,
60 Minutes	—	1 Hour,
24 Hours	—	1 Day,
7 Days	—	1 Week,
13 Mo. 1 Day,	} —	1 Year.
6 Hours		

Note.

Q U E S T I O N S.

Note. The Solar Year contains 365 Days, 5 Hours, 49 Minutes; the Gregorian Year 365 Days, 6 Hours.

E X A M P L E S.

How many Days have there been since the Nativity of our Saviour, to Christmas 1785, computed by the Gregorian Year?

Anf. 651,971 Days, 6 Hours.

How many Minutes are there in a Year, consisting of 365 Days, 6 Hours? *Anf.* 525,960 Minutes.

How many Weeks are there in 893,400 Minutes? *Anf.* 88 Weeks, 4 Days, 10 Hours.

How many Days are there between the 17th of November and the 12th of September following, supposing the succeeding Year to be Bissextile? *Anf.* 299 Days.

The

A R I T H M E T I C A L

The RULE of THREE DIRECT

TEACHES, by having Three Terms given, to find a Fourth that shall have the same Proportion to the Third as the Second has to the First.

R U L E.

First. State the Question : that is, place the given Numbers so that the First and Third may be Terms of Supposition and Demand, and the Second of the same Kind as the Answer required.

Secondly. Bring the First and Third Numbers into the same Denomination, and the Second into the lowest Name mentioned.

Thirdly. Multiply the Second and Third Numbers together, and divide the Product by the First, the Quotient will be the Answer to the Question in the same Denomination

Q U E S T I O N S.

nation as that in which the Second Number was left.

E X A M P L E S.

What is the Value of a Cwt. of Sugar, at $5d. \frac{1}{2}$ per lb. *Ans.* £2 11s. 4d.

What is a Chaldron of Coal worth, at $11d. \frac{1}{2}$ per Bushel? *Ans.* £1 14s. 6d.

At $10d. \frac{1}{2}$ per lb. what is the Value of a Firkin of Butter, weighing 56 lb? *Ans.* £2 9s.

What is the Value of a Pipe of Wine, at $10d. \frac{1}{2}$ per Pint? *Ans.* £44 2s.

If 4 Ells cost 19s. what are 32 Ells worth? *Ans.* £7 12s.

If 3 Yards cost 18s. what are 34 Yards worth? *Ans.* £10 4s.

If 1 lb $\frac{1}{4}$ of Tea cost 15s. what must be given for 11 lb? *Ans.* £6 12s.

If 9 lb of Sugar cost 6s. what is the Value of 27 lb $\frac{1}{4}$? *Ans.* 18s. 2d.

A R I T H M E T I C A L

If 7 lb $\frac{3}{4}$ of Sugar cost 4s. what will 69 lb $\frac{3}{4}$ come to? *Ans.* £1 16s.

If 2 Ounces of Tea cost 11d. what will 9lb come to? *Ans.* £3 6s.

If 3 Ounces of Silver cost 15s. 3d. what is the Value of 9 Ounces? *Ans.* £2 5s. 9d.

If 8 Gallons of Ale cost 2s. 8d. what is the Worth of 32 Gallons? *Ans.* 10s. 8d.

If a Servant's Wages be £12 12s. for 52 Weeks, how much is that per Week? *Ans.* 4s. 10d. $\frac{3}{5}\frac{2}{2}$.

If 52 Weeks Wages be £39, what would 14 Weeks come to? *Ans.* £10 10s.

At £9 per Annum, what do 10 Weeks Wages amount to? *Ans.* £1 14s. 7d. $\frac{1}{4}$.
28 Rem.

If a Servant receives £2 12s. 6d. for 13 Weeks Wages, how much is that per Annum? *Ans.* £10 10s.

If 2 Yards of Cloth cost 2s. 3d. how much

Q U E S T I O N S.

much can be purchased for 18s. 6d.? *Ans.*
16 $\frac{1}{4}$ Yards.

If 1 Cwt. of Sugar cost £3 14s. 8d. what
is that per lb? *Ans.* 8d.

If a Chaldron of Coal be bought for £2,
how much is that per Bushel? *Ans.* 1s. 1d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

If a Yard of Cloth be worth 17s. 6d.
what will 9 Pieces, each 24 Yards, amount
to? *Ans.* £189.

What is the Value of an Hoghead of
Sugar, weighing 4 Cwt. 2 Qrs. at two Gui-
neas per Cwt.? *Ans.* £9 9s.

How much is a Silver Tankard worth
which weighs 1 lb 7 Oz. 10 Dwts. at 5s. 5d.
per Ounce? *Ans.* £5 5s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

If a Sack of Coal cost 3s. 6d. how many
Chaldrons will £25 4s. purchase? *Ans.*
12 Chaldrons.

If a Pipe of Wine cost £27 os. 9d. how
much is that per Gallon? *Ans.* 4s. 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 8d. $\frac{1}{4}$ per lb, what must be paid for a
Fitch

A R I T H M E T I C A L

Flitch of Bacon, weighing $65\text{ lb } \frac{3}{4}$? *Ans.* £2 5s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

If $3\text{ lb } \frac{1}{2}$ of Cheese cost 1s. 1d. what is that per Cwt.? *Ans.* £1 14s. 8d.

If a Gentleman has £500 a Year, and spends 19s. 4d. a Day, how much does his Annual Income exceed his Expences? *Ans.* £147 3s. 4d.

If a Horse cost $9d. \frac{1}{2}$ per Day keeping, what will be the Expence of 11 Horses for a Year? *Ans.* £158 18s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

At 5 Guineas per Ounce, what do 37 Mourning Rings come to, each weighing 2 Dwts. 18 Gr. *Ans.* £26 14s. 2d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

If 1 English Ell, 2 Qrs. cost 4s. 7d. what will $39\frac{1}{2}$ Yards cost at the same Rate? *Ans.* £5 3s. 5d. $\frac{1}{4}$.

If 504 Flemish Ells, 2 Qrs. cost £283 17s. 6d. what are 14 Yards worth? *Ans.* £10 10s.

The

Q U E S T I O N S.

The RULE of THREE INVERSE

✓
TEACHES, by having Three Numbers given, to find a Fourth, that shall have the same Proportion to the Second as the Third has to the First, in an inverted Order.

R U L E.

State and Reduce the Terms as in the preceding Rule: Multiply the First and Second Terms together, and divide their Product by the Third; the Quotient will be the Answer to the Question in the same Denomination as that in which the Second Term was left.

E X A M P L E S.

If 36 Men can perform a Piece of Work in 12 Days, how many Days would 27 Men require to complete the same? *Ans.*
16 Days.

What

ARITHMETICAL

What Quantity of Shalloon that is 3 Quarters of a Yard wide, will line $7\frac{1}{2}$ Yards of Cloth that is $1\frac{1}{2}$ Yard wide?

Ans. 15 Yards.

If 100 Workmen can finish a Piece of Work in 24 Days, how many are sufficient to do the same in 6 Days? *Ans.* 400.

How many Yards of Linen, Ell-wide, are equal to 19 Yards of Linen that is Yard-wide? *Ans.* 15 Yds. 0 Qrs. 3 N. $\frac{1}{5}$.

If a Person lend another the Sum of £200 for 12 Months, how many Months should the latter lend the former £150, to requite the Obligation? *Ans.* 16 Months.

How many Yards of Stuff, 3 Qrs. broad, will line a Cloke that is $5\frac{1}{2}$ Yards in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ Yard broad? *Ans.* 9 Yards, 0 Qrs. 2 N. $\frac{2}{3}$.

How many Yards of Matting, 2 Feet 6 Inches wide, will cover a Floor that is

Q U E S T I O N S.

27 Feet long and 20 Feet broad? *Ans.*
72 Yards.

How many Yards of Carpeting, 3 Qrs.
broad, will cover a Room which is 3 Yards
in length and 4 in breadth? *Ans.* 16 Yards.

P R A C T I C E

IS a Contraction of The RULE of
THREE DIRECT, when the
First Term happens to be an Unit, and has
its Name from its Daily Use among those
concerned in Trade, being an easy and
concise Method of Working most Questions
that occur in Business. An Aliquot Part
of any Number is that which being taken
a certain Number of Times, does exactly
make that Number.

The

A R I T H M E T I C A L

The Aliquot Parts of a Pound are	The Aliquot Parts of a Shilling are
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
10 0 the Half,	6 the Half,
6 8 — Third,	4 — Third,
5 0 — Fourth,	3 — Fourth,
4 0 — Fifth,	2 — Sixth,
3 4 — Sixth,	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ — Eighth,
2 6 — Eighth,	1 — Twelfth.
2 0 — Tenth,	
1 8 — Twelfth,	

C A S E I.

When the Price is less than a Penny.

R U L E.

Divide by the Aliquot Parts of a Penny,
and then by 12 and by 20, and it will give
the Answer required.

E X A M P L E S.

3.456, at $\frac{1}{4}$? *Ans.* £3 12s.

Q U E S T I O N S.

		£	s.	d.
347, at $\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	0	14	5 $\frac{1}{2}$.
846, at $\frac{3}{4}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	2	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
810, at $\frac{3}{4}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	2	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

C A S E II.

When the Price is an Aliquot Part of a Shilling.

R U L E.

Divide the given Number by the Aliquot Part, and the Quotient will be the Answer in Shillings, which reduce into Pounds as before.

E X A M P L E S.

		£	s.	d.
437, at 1d.?	<i>Ans.</i>	1	16	5.
352, at 1d. $\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	2	4	0.
5275, at 2d.?	<i>Ans.</i>	43	19	2.
1776, at 3d.?	<i>Ans.</i>	22	4	0.
6771, at 4d.?	<i>Ans.</i>	112	17	0.
899, at 6d.?	<i>Ans.</i>	22	9	6.

D

C A S E

A R I T H M E T I C A L

C A S E III.

When the Price is Pence and Farthings,
and those not an Aliquot Part of a Shilling.

R U L E.

Divide the given Number by some Aliquot Part of a Shilling, and then consider what Part of the said Aliquot Part the rest of the Price is, and divide the Quotient thereby; add the several Quotients together, and their Sum will be the Answer in Shillings, which reduce into Pounds.

E X A M P L E S.

			£	s.	d.
372, at	1d. $\frac{3}{4}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	2	14	3.
325, at	2d. $\frac{1}{4}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	3	0	11 $\frac{1}{4}$.
827, at	4d. $\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	15	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2700, at	7d. $\frac{1}{4}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	81	11	3.
2150, at	9d. $\frac{3}{4}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	87	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$.
1720, at	11d. $\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	82	8	4.

C A S E

Q U E S T I O N S.

C A S E IV.

When the Price is any Number of Shillings under 20.

R U L E.

When the Price is an even Number, multiply the given Number by half of it, doubling the first Figure to the Right Hand for Shillings, and the other Figures are Pounds.

When the Price is an odd Number, multiply the given Quantity by the Price, and divide by 20, the Product will be the Answer.

	s.		£	s.
2757, at	1?	<i>Ans.</i>	137	17.
2643, at	2?	<i>Ans.</i>	264	6.
3275, at	5?	<i>Ans.</i>	818	15.
872, at	8?	<i>Ans.</i>	348	16.

372,

A R I T H M E T I C A L

	s.		£		s.
372, at 11?		<i>Ans.</i>	204		12.
5271, at 14?		<i>Ans.</i>	3689		14.
3142, at 17?		<i>Ans.</i>	2670		14.
264, at 19?		<i>Ans.</i>	250		16.

C A S E V.

When the Price is Shillings and Pence,
which make some Aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Divide the given Quantity by the Aliquot
Part, and the Quotient will be the Answer
in Pounds.

E X A M P L E S.

	s.	d.		£		s.	d.
7150, at 1		8?	<i>Ans.</i>	595		16	8.
2715, at 2		6?	<i>Ans.</i>	339		7	6.
3150, at 3		4?	<i>Ans.</i>	525		0	0.
2710, at 6		8?	<i>Ans.</i>	903		6	8.

C A S E

QUESTIONS.

CASE VI.

When the Price is Shillings and Pence,
which make no Aliquot Part of a Pound.

R U L E.

Bring out the Answer the shortest Way
that can be done, either by working for an
even Number of Shillings and other Aliquot
Parts ; or by dividing the Price into several
Parts, either of the given Number, or
of one another ; but when this Method
would occasion much Work, it will be better
to multiply the Quantity by the Shillings,
and take Parts for the Pence, which added
together will give the Answer in Shillings.

EXAMPLES.

	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
7211, at	1	3?	<i>Ans.</i>	450	13	9.
2710, at	3	2?	<i>Ans.</i>	429	1	8.
801, at	10	9?	<i>Ans.</i>	430	10	9.
						841,

A R I T H M E T I C A L

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
841, at 13	2?		<i>Ans.</i>	553	13	2.
807, at 16	5?		<i>Ans.</i>	662	8	3.
969, at 19	11?		<i>Ans.</i>	964	19	3.

C A S E VII.

When the Price is Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

Divide the Price into Aliquot Parts of a Pound, or of one another, and the Sum of the Quotients will be the Answer.

E X A M P L E S.

	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>£</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
875, at 1	4	$\frac{3}{4}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	61	1	4 $\frac{1}{4}$.
7524, at 3	5	$\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	1301	0	6.
3715, at 9	4	$\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	1741	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2572, at 13	7	$\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	1752	3	6.
1603, at 16	10	$\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	1352	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$.
2710, at 19	2	$\frac{1}{2}$?	<i>Ans.</i>	2602	14	7.

C A S E

Q U E S T I O N S.

C A S E VIII.

When the Price is Pounds, Shillings, Pence, and Farthings.

R U L E.

Multiply the given Number by the Pounds, and work for the rest the shortest Way pointed out in the foregoing Rules.

E X A M P L E S.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
137, at	1	17	$6\frac{1}{4}?$	<i>Ans.</i>	257	0	$4\frac{1}{4}.$
947, at	4	15	$10\frac{1}{4}?$	<i>Ans.</i>	4538	13	$10\frac{3}{4}.$
457, at	14	17	$9\frac{1}{2}?$	<i>Ans.</i>	6804	10	$9\frac{1}{2}.$
713, at	19	19	$11\frac{3}{4}?$	<i>Ans.</i>	14259	5	$1\frac{3}{4}.$

F I N I S.

CASE VIII.

What the Price is Found, Single,
Pence, and Pairs.

RULE.

Multiply the given Number by the
Pounds, and work for the rest the French
Way pointed out in the foregoing Rules.

EXAMPLES.

17. at 17 6 49 Ans. 257 0 44.
917. at 4 15 10 49 Ans. 4538 13 10 4.
457. at 14 17 9 49 Ans. 6804 10 9 4.
719. at 19 19 11 49 Ans. 14559 3 14 4.

FINIS.



